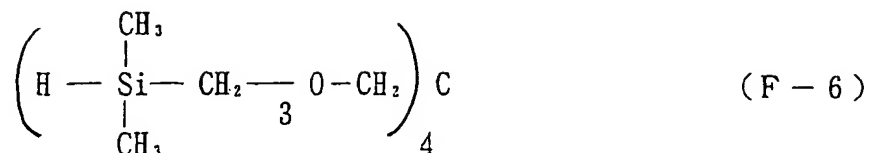


Please replace the paragraph beginning on pages 22-23, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The alkynyl group having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, described as Z^3 in the formula (D), includes a methyl group, an ethynyl group, a propynyl group, a butynyl group, an octyl group, and a dodecynyl group. An alkynyl group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms is preferred, and an alkynyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms is more preferred. The alkanepolyoxy group having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, described as Z^3 , includes 1,2,3-propanetrioxy group, 1,2,3,4-butanetetraoxy group, and 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexanehexaoxy group. The monosubstituted trivalent silicon atom, described as Z^3 , includes, for example, the formula $\equiv\text{Si-alkyl}$, the alkyl being an alkyl group having 1 to 6, more preferably 1 to 3 carbon atoms, and most preferably, a methyl group. Therefore, $\equiv\text{Si-CH}_3$ can be named as the most preferable example of the $\equiv\text{Si-alkyl}$. The wording "hetero-atom-containing organic group" used in connection with Z^3 , which is one having 1 to 50 hetero-atoms and 1 to 100 carbon atoms, described as Z^3 , refers to an aliphatic or aromatic group containing oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen atoms as hetero-atoms. Any of these hetero-atoms may be present between carbon atoms to form an ether, a thioether and/or a secondary amino group, or may be present on a carbon atom to form a carbonyl, a thiocarbonyl and/or an imino group, or a mixture of these. Thus, the hetero-atom-containing organic group includes an amide group as well. Such a group includes a group formed by

bonding of an alkylene group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, an arylene group having 6 to 10 carbon atoms, or an arylenedialkylene group having 8 to 22 carbon atoms to an alkynyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms via an ether linkage, such as a methyleneoxymethynyl group, a methyleneoxyethynyl group, a methyleneoxypropynyl group, an ethyleneoxypropynyl group, a methyleneoxyethyleneoxymethynyl group, an methyleneoxyethyleneoxyethynyl group, a propyleneoxyethyleneoxypropynyl group, or a phenylenebis(methyloxyethynyl) group; a trioxotriazine group; and these groups some of whose oxygen atoms are substituted by sulfur and/or nitrogen atoms. The benzenepolycarboxyl group, described as Z^3 , includes, groups derived from a benzenetricarboxylic acid and a benzenetetracarboxylic acid. Examples of the polyoxyalkylene, the (poly)carbonate and the (poly)ester, described as Z^3 , are the same as those shown in connection with Z^1 in the formula (A). The molecular weight of any of these polymers cited in addition to polyacrylate and polymethacrylate is the same as that shown in connection with Z^1 in the formula (A).--



--As a solvent present in the resulting crosslinked copolymer, there can be used, for example, inorganic solvents such as water, thionyl chloride, sulfuryl chloride, and liquid ammonia; sulfur compounds such as thiophene and diethyl sulfide; nitrogen compounds such as acetonitrile, diethylamine, and aniline; fatty acids such as acetic acid and butyric acid and their acid anhydrides; ethers; acetals; ketones such as cyclohexanone; esters; phenols; alcohols; hydrocarbons; halogenated hydrocarbons; and dimethyl polysiloxane. Particularly for lithium secondary batteries, sulfur compounds, such as dimethyl sulfoxide and sulfolane; ester compounds having a carbonyl bond, such as propylene carbonate, ethylene carbonate, γ -butyrolactone, dimethyl carbonate, and diethyl carbonate; and ether compounds, such as tetrahydrofuran, 2-methoxytetrahydrofuran, 1,3-dioxolan, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 1, 2-diethoxyethane, and 1,3-dioxane, which have

been purified, can be used alone or as a mixture. For an electric double layer capacitor and an electrolytic capacitor, propylene carbonate, ethylene carbonate, dimethyl carbonate, diethyl carbonate, ethyl methyl carbonate, γ -butyrolactone, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, sulfolane, acetonitrile, dimethyl sulfoxide, tetrahydrofuran, and dimethoxyethane, which have been purified, can be used alone or as a mixture. Any of these solvents is present in an amount of 1 to 99% by weight, preferably 50 to 99% by weight, more preferably 80 to 97% by weight, in the gelled composition of the present invention. Of these solvents, the solvent that does not impede the hydrosilylation reaction is preferably added during production of the gelled composition. As the solvent inhibiting the hydrosilylation reaction, water and alcohol can be named.--